

Notes on some Papilionidae (Lepidoptera) from Indonesia

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Abstract Study of literature and of specimens, mainly in the collection of the Zoological Museum of Amsterdam (ZMA), lead to the following conclusions and alterations. The correct name of *Pachliopta neptunus* from N. E. Sumatra is *Pachliopta neptunus siborangitana* (Tsukada & Nishiyama, 1980) because *P. neptunus sumatrana* Hagen is suppressed as invalid by homonymy. Since *Graphium milon* (C. & R. Felder, 1864) is a nomen nudum the correct name for this species becomes *Graphium anthedon* (C. & R. Felder, 1864). A review of the species is given. The suggestion is made to treat *Graphium monticolum* Fruhstorfer as a distinct species for Nature Conservation reasons and its uncertain status. *Papilio demoleus* Linnaeus is 'successfully' introduced in Java and two specimens of *Graphium weiskei* Ribbe are found on Java, Rembang. The female of *Graphium encelades* (Boisduval) is figured for the first time. And finally *Papilio polytes alpheios* Jordan appears to be synonymous to *Papilio alphenor perversus* Rothschild, whose range extends from N. Sulawesi, Minahasa to the Talaud Islands. *Papilio polytes alcindor* Oberthür also occurs in N. Sulawesi and maybe in Sangihe.

Key words Papilionidae, Hagen (1894), *Papilio hewitsonii* var. *sumatrana*, *Papilio neptunus* var. *sumatrana*, *Papilio cloanthus* var. *sumatrana*, *Pachliopta neptunus siborangitana*, *Graphium sumatranum*, *Graphium milon*, *Graphium anthedon*, *Graphium monticolum*, *Graphium weiskei*, *Graphium encelades*, *Papilio demoleus*, *Papilio polytes alpheios*, *Papilio alphenor perversus*, synonyms, Indonesia, taxonomy.

Introduction

New findings from old and new collections and the renewed study of literature on this subject lead to some corrections and supplementary alterations of our knowledge of the species concerned.

Pachliopta neptunus siborangitana (Tsukada & Nishiyama, 1980), **comb. nov.**

Losaria neptunus siborangitana Tsukada & Nishiyama, 1980, in Tsukada, E. (Ed.), *Butterflies South East Asian Islands* **1**: 259, pl. 52, figs 3–4.

Papilio neptunus var. *sumatrana* Hagen, 1894, *Dt. ent. Z. Iris* **7**: 21 (*nec* Hagen, 1894).

In 1894, Hagen described in his article three *Papilio* taxa under the name *sumatrana*: *Papilio hewitsonii* var. *sumatrana* (p. 20), *Papilio neptunus* var. *sumatrana* (p. 21) and *Papilio cloanthus* var. *sumatrana* (p. 28). These names were all proposed as varieties with the same concept as subspecies in the modern sense and there is no precedence among them other than order in appearance. Only of *Papilio cloanthus sumatrana*, Bridges (1988) mentioned that it is a "homonym in need of a replacement." *Papilio hewitsonii* var. *sumatrana* is currently known as a synonym of *Papilio slateri perses* Nicéville, 1894 since Rothschild (1895), and I think that a precedence should be given to either of the other two. *Papilio cloanthus* var. *sumatrana* is nowadays known as *Graphium sumatranum* (e. g. Hancock, 1983) and *Papilio neptunus* var. *sumatrana* turns out to have a junior synonym discussed below. In the interests of nomenclatural stability, I think it better to give special precedence to *Papilio*

cloanthus var. *sumatrana* as an act of the first reviser (Recommendation 24A of Article 24 of the Code), because in the reverse case a new name is needed for the former and a new synonym appears in the latter. Then, *Papilio neptunus* var. *sumatrana* Hagen becomes invalid as a junior primary homonym.

Papilio neptunus var. *sumatrana* is finally known as *Pachliopta (Losaria) neptunus sumatrana*, but there is a misunderstanding about the type locality of *Papilio neptunus* var. *sumatrana*. Hagen (1894) mentioned that his specimens came from "die Vorberge Delis" (=the foothills near Deli) in N. E. Sumatra. Bryk (1930) mentioned S. O. Sumatra (S. O. = Süd Ost = South East) in which he is followed by Schröder (1976) and Tsukada & Nishiyama (1980), who described *Losaria neptunus siborangitana* from Bandar Baru between Brastagi and Medan in N. Sumatra. The type locality is situated in the same area as Hagen's Vorberge Delis, and the description by Hagen (1894) matches the description of Tsukada & Nishiyama (1980). So, *Papilio neptunus* var. *sumatrana* Hagen and *Losaria neptunus siborangitana* Tsukada & Nishiyama concern the same taxon. Of these names, *sumatrana* becomes invalid by homonymy as above, and the current combination for this taxon is *Pachliopta (Losaria) neptunus siborangitana* (Tsukada & Nishiyama), **comb. nov.**

***Graphium sumatranum* (Hagen, 1894)**

Papilio cloanthus var. *sumatrana* Hagen, 1894, *Dt. ent. Z. Iris* 7: 28.

Graphium sumatranum: Hancock, 1983,

Papilio cloanthus var. *sumatrana*, a *Graphium* of the *sarpedon* group, is raised by Hancock (1983) to a specific level. As mentioned above, *Papilio cloanthus* var. *sumatrana* Hagen should be considered to have precedence over the two other *sumatrana* proposed in the same article.

***Graphium anthedon* (C. & R. Felder), stat. nov.**

Based on sympatric occurrence Murayama (1978) pointed out that *Graphium milon* (C. & R. Felder) is a distinct species and treated *monticolum* (Fruhstorfer, 1896) as a subspecies of *G. sarpedon* (Linnaeus, 1758). On the same ground Martin (1915) already treated *G. milon* and *G. monticolum* as two species, but he never received recognition perhaps because he did not indicate a relation with the species *G. sarpedon* (Linnaeus). Hancock (1983) saw *milon* as a subspecies of *G. sarpedon* and treated *monticolum* as the distinct species. With Tsukada & Nishiyama (1980), I agree with the two species: *G. sarpedon* and *G. milon*. But because of the uncertain status of *monticolum* I think that it is best to treat *G. monticolum* also as a distinct species. As a species this peculiar taxon cannot be overlooked in terms of Nature Conservation.

Tsukada & Nishiyama (1980) have given a short review of the subspecies of *Graphium milon* (C. & R. Felder, 1864), with which I do agree, but *milon* C. & R. Felder, 1864 is a nomen nudum as Bryk (1930) had already stated. The oldest valid name for this taxon is *milon* C. & R. Felder, 1865. In the current definition of the species, *milon* C. & R. Felder, 1865, *anthedon* C. & R. Felder, 1864, *sulaense* Lathy, 1899, *dodingense* Rothschild, 1896, *crudum* Rothschild, 1898 and *halesus* Fruhstorfer, 1907 are subspecies of the same species, for which the valid name therefore becomes *anthedon* C. & R. Felder, 1864. Below I summarize the subspecific combinations of this species with their ranges.

Table 1. A historical view of the earlier treatment of the three *sumatrana* taxa described by Hagen (1894) under *Papilio*.

Hagen, 1894	p. 20 <i>Papilio hewitsonii</i> Westwood, var. <i>sumatrana</i>	p. 21 <i>Papilio neptunus</i> Guérin-Méneville, var. <i>sumatrana</i>	p. 28 <i>Papilio colanthis</i> Westwood, var. <i>sumatrana</i>
Rothschild, 1895	<i>Papilio slateri perses</i> Nicéville (= <i>sumatrana</i> Hagen)	<i>Papilio neptunus</i> ab. <i>sumatranus</i> Hagen	<i>Papilio cloanthus</i> <i>sumatranus</i> Hagen
Jordan, 1908–1909	<i>Papilio slateri perses</i> Nicéville (= <i>sumatrana</i> Hagen)	<i>Papilio neptunus</i> <i>sumatranus</i> Hagen	<i>Papilio cloanthus</i> <i>sumatrana</i> Hagen
Bryk, 1930	<i>Papilio slateri perses</i> Nicéville (= <i>sumatrana</i> Hagen)	<i>Papilio neptunus</i> <i>sumatranus</i> Hagen	<i>Papilio cloanthus</i> <i>sumatrana</i> Hagen
Ford, 1944	<i>Papilio</i> sp.	<i>Atrophaneura</i> sp.	<i>Graphium</i> sp.
Munroe, 1961	<i>Papilio slateri</i> Gray [incl.]	<i>Atrophaneura</i> <i>neptunus</i> [incl.]	<i>Graphium cloanthus</i> [incl.]
Igarashi, 1979	<i>Chilasa slateri</i> <i>perses</i> Nicéville	<i>Pachliopta</i> sp.	<i>Graphium cloanthus</i> <i>sumatranus</i> Hagen
Tsukada & Nishiyama, 1980	<i>Chilasa slateri</i> <i>perses</i> Nicéville (= <i>sumatrana</i> Hagen)	<i>Losaria neptunus</i> <i>sumatrana</i> Hagen [S. E. Sumatra] <i>siborangitana</i> as a new subspecies [N. E. Sumatra]	<i>Graphium cloanthus</i> <i>sumatranus</i> Hagen
D'Abrera, 1982	<i>Chilasa slateri</i> <i>perses</i> Nicéville	<i>Atrophaneura</i> <i>neptunus sumatrana</i> Hagen [N. Sumatra]	<i>Graphium cloanthus</i> <i>sumatranus</i> Hagen
Hancock, 1983	<i>Chilasa slateri</i> (Gray) [incl.]	<i>Atrophaneura</i> <i>neptunus</i> (Guérin- Méneville) [incl.]	<i>Graphium</i> (<i>Graphium</i>) <i>sumatranum</i> (Hagen) as new combination
Miller, 1987	<i>Papilio</i> sp.	<i>Pachliopta</i> (<i>Losaria</i>) <i>neptunus</i> (Guérin- Méneville)	<i>Graphium</i> (<i>Graphium</i>) sp.
Bridges, 1988	<i>Papilio slateri</i> <i>perses</i> Nicéville (= <i>sumatrana</i> Hagen)	<i>Atrophaneura</i> (<i>Losaria</i>) <i>neptunus</i> <i>sumatranus</i> Hagen	<i>Graphium cloanthus</i> <i>sumatrana</i> Hagen (homonym in need of a replacement. Hancock : good species)

***Graphium anthedon anthedon* (C. & R. Felder, 1864)**

Papilio anthedon C. & R. Felder, 1864, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **14**: 304. Ceram, Ambon (TL), Saparua.

***Graphium anthedon milon* (C. & R. Felder, 1865), stat. nov.**

Papilio milon C. & R. Felder, 1864, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **14**: 304, nom. nudum.

Papilio milon C. & R. Felder, 1865, *Reise öst. Fregatte Novara* (Zool.) **2** (Abt. 2): 62, n. 48. Sulawesi (TL), Talaud, Peleng, Butung.

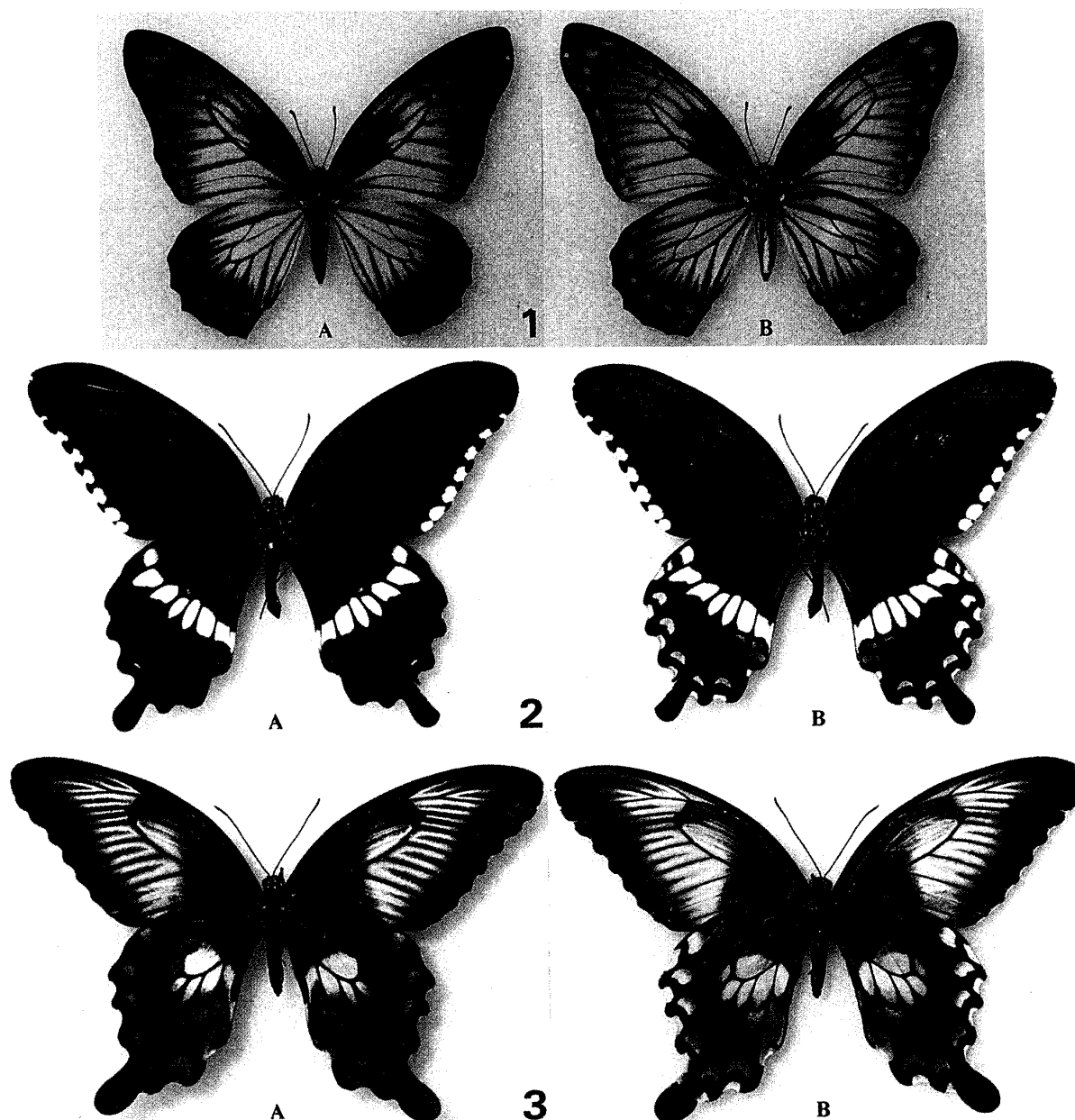


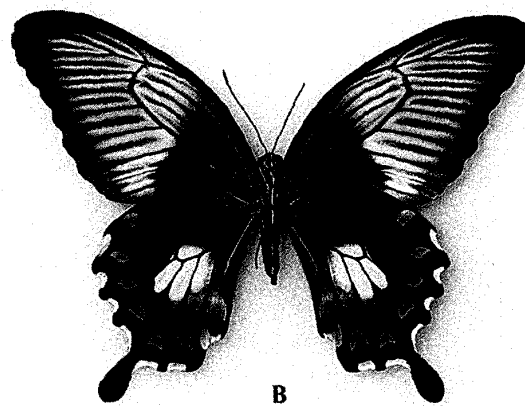
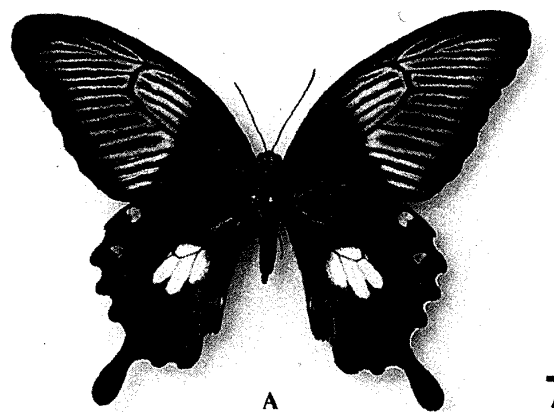
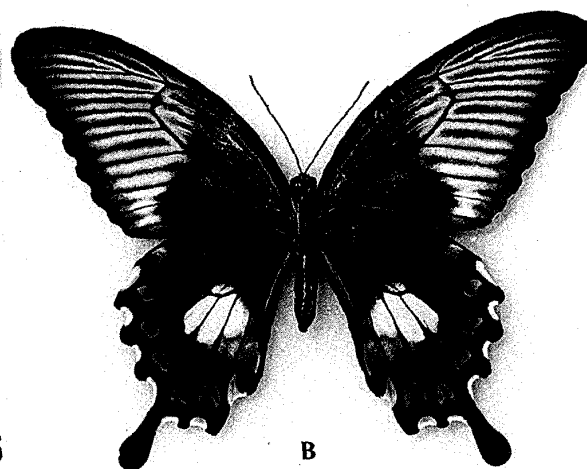
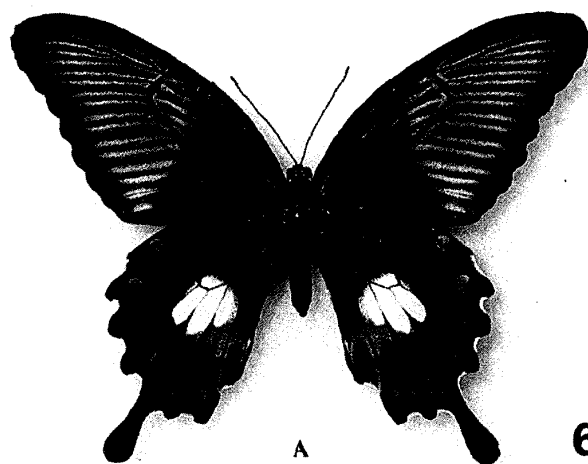
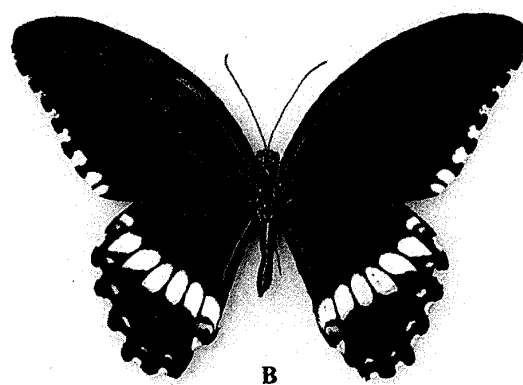
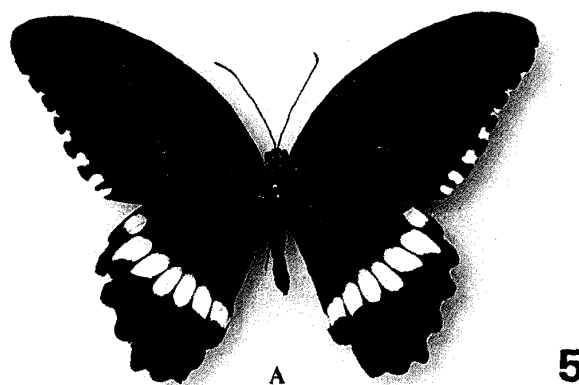
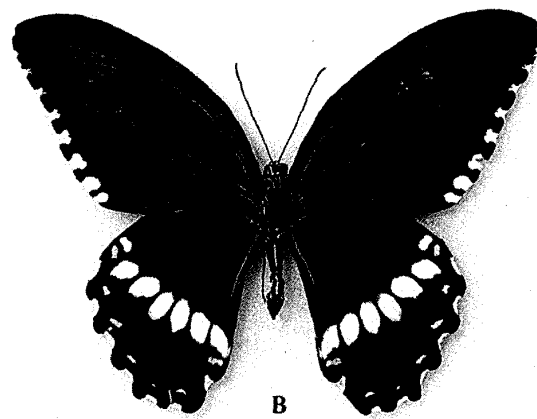
Fig 1. *Graphium encelades* (Boisduval). ♀, Bolaang Mongondou, 1920. Coll. v. d. Bergh. (A : recto, B : verso).

Figs 2-3. *Papilio polytes alcindor* Oberthür from N. Sulawesi. 2. ♂, Gorontalo, 1913. 3. ♀, Gorontalo, 1913. (A : recto, B : verso).

Figs 4-7. *Papilio alphenor perversus* Rothschild from N. Sulawesi and Sangihe I. 4. ♂, Sangir I., 1915. 5. ♂, Minahassa, 1912. 6. ♀, Sangir I., 1915. 7. ♀, Minahassa, 1912. (A : recto, B : verso).

***Graphium anthedon sulaense* (Lathy, 1899), stat. nov.**

Papilio sarpedon sulaensis Lathy, 1899, *Entomologist* 32: 149. Sula Arch. (Taliabu, Mangoli (TL), Sanana).



***Graphium anthedon dodingense* (Rothschild, 1896), stat. nov.**

Papilio sarpedon dodingensis Rothschild, 1896, *Novit. zool.* **3**: 323. Halmahera (TL), Bacan.

***Graphium anthedon crudum* (Rothschild, 1898), stat. nov.**

Papilio sarpedon crudus Rothschild, 1898, *Novit. zool.* **5**: 416. Obi (TL).

***Graphium anthedon halesus* (Fruhstorfer, 1907), stat. nov.**

Papilio sarpedon halesus Fruhstorfer, 1907, *Ent. Z.* **21**: 183. Buru (TL).

***Graphium weiskei* Ribbe, 1900 found in Java**

From a Dutch tourist who collected a few butterflies I obtained two males of *Graphium weiskei* which were found on a lower hill at Rembang (E. Java) on 5. XI. 1990. I suppose that these are incidentally introduced specimens, or perhaps there is a butterfly farm in the neighbourhood.

The female of *Graphium encelades* (Boisduval, 1836)

Studied material. 1 ♀, N. Celebes, Bolaang Mongondou, 1920, ex coll. v. d. Bergh, coll. ZMA.

Several authors (Rothschild, 1895; Jordan, 1909; Martin, 1915; Haugum, *et al.*, 1980; Tsukada & Nishiyama, 1980; D'Abrera, 1982) mentioned that the female of *Graphium encelades* (Boisduval) is unknown. The female remained unknown until Detani (1983) and no figure has yet been published. Martin (1915) suggests that the female differs only slightly from the male. Detani (1983) reports that his very damaged specimens (2 ♂ and 10 ♀ from Benta, Peleng I.) are indistinguishable from the males of Sulawesi. The female in the collection of the Zoological Museum of Amsterdam (Fig. 1) is indeed very like the males. The brown colour extends along the veins inwards more so than in the males.

Martin (1915) remarks that he could not see any resemblance to poisonous models of *Euploea* or other Danaidae, but Detani (1983) writes: "At first glance they resemble the female *Euploea configurata*, but if they avoid being netted, their flight characteristics return to that of the *Graphium*, and they fly off, displaying great agility." I only know *Euploea configurata* (Felder) from the figure by D'Abrera (1982, p. 221 as *Euploea euctemon* Hewitson) but I can imagine that Detani (1983) is right. Superficially they are alike, and because of their similar flight behaviour it will be difficult to see the difference in their own habitat.

***Papilio demoleus* Linnaeus, 1758 on Java**

Kato (1989) mentioned the first recent *Papilio demoleus* Linnaeus, 1758 from Java, the fifth specimen after the earlier records (Moonen, 1991). Therefore it was a surprise for me to see one *P. demoleus* on the wing in Jakarta, Gondangdia, on 15. VII. 1996. I also found there a *Papilio* caterpillar on a little *Citrus* tree in the garden of the guesthouse, where we stayed. From the photo I could identify it as a caterpillar of *P. demoleus* but with no other reference than the plates of Igarashi (1979, pl. 121). So, I am not very sure about the determination. Later, on 24. VII. 1996, I saw two specimens in Surabaya, Ngagel Jaya, of which I managed

to collect one female. This specimen is without any doubt *P. demoleus malayanus* Wallace, 1865. Because of the few earlier records of this species in Java I had not expected these new sightings at all, but as I have seen three specimens and perhaps a caterpillar in the short time that I was in Java, I can conclude that nowadays the introduction of this species has been "successful". At the time this has already been confirmed by the offer of *P. demoleus* from Java by an Australian dealer, from whom I received three males from East Java, respectively from Mt Wilis (26. VI. 1996), Mt Gunitur (1. X. 1996) and Mt Argopuro (18. X. 1996). These males belong to ssp. *libanius* Fruhstorfer, 1908.

On the identity of *Papilio polytes alpheios* Jordan, 1909 from N. Sulawesi = syn. nov. of *Papilio alphenor perversus* Rothschild, 1895

Studied material. *P. alphenor perversus*: coll. ZMA (Talaud; Sangir; N. Celebes: Minahassa); *P. alphenor polycritus*: coll. G. ten Broek, coll. J. Moonen (Peleng); *P. polytes alcindor*: coll. ZMA, coll. G. ten Broek & coll. J. Moonen (Celebes, localities, see Fig. 8).

Before Fruhstorfer (1902) described his female *Papilio polytes* ab. *alpheios* from Menado ("female, which is alike *alphenor* ♀♀ from the Philippines"), in fact this form was already mentioned from Sulawesi as *P. alphenor* by Oberthür (1879, p. 48) and by Semper (1892, p. 277).

Oberthür (1879, p. 48) also mentioned *P. ledebouria* from Sulawesi, of which Rothschild (1895) judged that it concerned a "loc. err.", a wrong locality, for he knew *ledebouria* as the Philippine subspecies, but possibly it was also the taxon concerned.

Fruhstorfer (1902) mentioned the occurrence of *P. polytes* ab. *alpheios* in North Sulawesi but not of *P. polytes alcindor* Oberthür, 1879. Rothschild (1895) and Jordan (1909) excluded N. Sulawesi from the range of *alcindor*. Most authors have followed Rothschild (1895) and Jordan (1909) in that respect. The latter discussed the occurrence of ab. *alpheios* Fruhstorfer, 1902 in North Sulawesi, and pointed out that *alpheios* belongs to his group 2 of *Papilio polytes*, which corresponds to the type description of Fruhstorfer.

Jordan (1909) raised the aberration *alpheios* of Fruhstorfer to a subspecific level and so made the name valid: *Papilio polytes alpheios* Jordan, 1909.

From North Sulawesi, Martin (1915) knew *alpheios* Fruhstorfer (♂♂ & ♀♀) but also males of *alcindor*. However from this sympatric occurrence he did not conclude that there are two species in Northern Sulawesi instead of one, as he did with regard to *Graphium milon* and *G. monticulum*. Not until 1971 did Hiura & Alagar split the species *Papilio polytes* into two species: *P. polytes* Linnaeus and *P. alphenor* Cramer (Jordan's group 1 and group 2 respectively). That makes the situation in Northern Sulawesi clear. It is reached from the south by *P. polytes alcindor* and from the north by *P. alphenor*. Tsukada & Nishiyama (1980, pl. 114, fig. 5) figured as *P. polytes alpheios* a male of *alcindor* from Doluduo, N. Sulawesi, which is the first recent confirmation of the occurrence of *alcindor* in Northern Sulawesi.

In the collection of the Zoological Museum of Amsterdam there are short series of both species from N. Sulawesi (Figs 2-7).

In Talaud and Sangihe *Papilio alphenor perversus* Rothschild, 1895 occurs. I cannot see in these series any differences between *alpheios* and *perversus* (Figs 4-7) although Jordan (1909) mentioned some, so *alpheios* has to be treated as a synonym of *perversus* (syn. nov.).

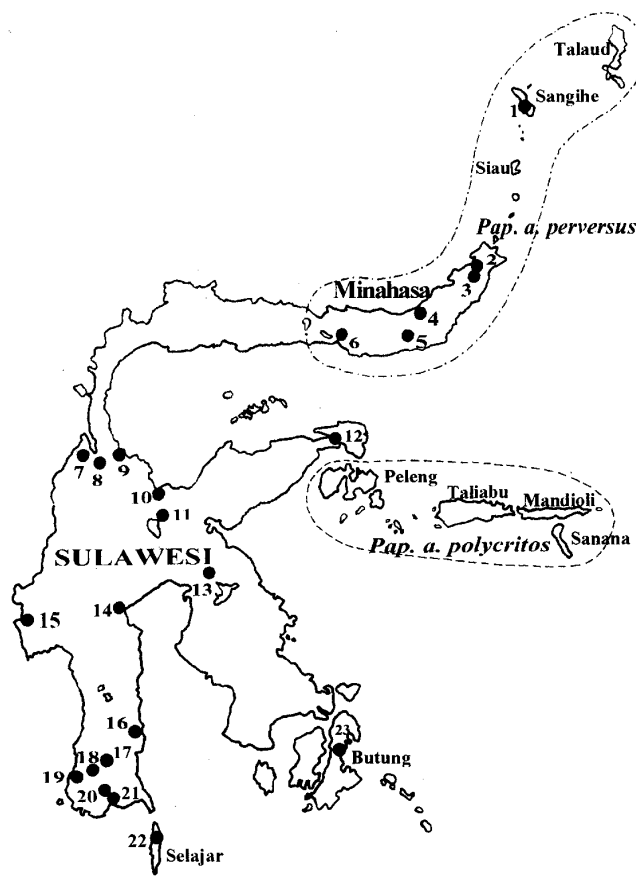


Fig. 8. Range of *Papilio polytes alcindor* Oberthür (●) and *P. alphenor* spp. in Sulawesi and adjacent islands (—•—•—: *P. a. perversus* Rothschild, ----: *P. a. polycritos* Fruhstorfer). 1. Sangir; 2. Manado; 3. Mt Tanggari; 4. Bolaang Mongondou; 5. Doluduo (Tsukada & Nishiyama, 1980); 6. Gorontalo; 7. Tanah Mateh Pa*; 8. Palu, Biromaru; 9. Parigi; 10. Poso; 11. Tentena; 12. road Luwuk-Biak-Poh; 13. Soroako; 14. Palopo; 15. Belalang or Belalango, 62 km N. of Majene; 16. Watampone; 17. Camba; 18. Bantimurung; 19. Makassar (=Ujung Pandang); 20. Maling Goa; 21. Bonthain (=Bentaeng); 22. Seleier (=Selajar); 23. Butung (Bryk, 1930).

Papilio alphenor polycritos Fruhstorfer, 1901 was described from the Sula Islands and also occurs in Peleng Island (= *alphenor* Fruhstorfer, 1902 from Bankai (=Peleng)). The map (Fig. 8) shows the range of both *Papilio polytes* and *P. alphenor* in this region. Because of the label of *P. alphenor perversus* in the Zoological Museum of Amsterdam on which is written only "Minahassa", the range on the map contains the whole Minahasa.

One male of *Papilio polytes alcindor* in the collection of the Zoological Museum of Amsterdam suggests the occurrence in Sangihe. This has yet to be confirmed. Only Bryk (1930) mentioned the occurrence of *Papilio polytes alcindor* in Butung (Buton).

*Despite the help of the map-room of the Institute for the Tropics in Amsterdam we could not locate Tanah Match. The still papered specimens in the Zoological Museum of Amsterdam are labeled: Tanah Match Pa, 6,000 ft,, 1936. We presume that Pa is an abbreviation of Palu. Therefore we placed it near Palu.

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摘 要

インドネシアのアゲハチョウ科の新知見 (J. J. M. Moonen)

インドネシアのアゲハチョウ科の数種について新知見を提出した。

Hagen (1894) は *Papilio hewitsonii*, *Papilio neptunus*, *Papilio cloanthus* のそれぞれについて var. *sumatrana* を記載した。それらは今日、異なる属の種グループ名として扱われているが、もちろん一次ホモニムであるので、内2つは無効とされねばならない。これらは同じ日付で公表されているため(この場合では同じ著作)、最初の改訂者の行為として *Papilio cloanthus* var. *sumatrana* Hagen を有効なものと認め、残る2つの *sumatrana* を無効とすることで、学名の変更を最小限なものとした。この結果、今日独立種とされる *Graphium sumatranum* Hagen (= *Papilio cloanthus* var. *sumatrana*) の学名は変更しない。*Papilio neptunus sumatrana* は、模式産地を検討したところ *Losaria neptunus siboran-*

gitana Tsukada & Nishiyama, 1980 の senior synonym であることが判明したが, *Papilio neptunus* var. *sumatrana* は無効となるので, *neptunus* のこの亜種名には引き続き *siborangitana* が有効となる. ただし, 本種は *Pachliopta* に属するので, 所属を変更した. なお, *Papilio hewitsonii* var. *sumatrana* は, 今日 *Papilio slateri perses* Nicéville, 1894 のシノニムとされているので, ホモニムの議論とは関係なく *perses* Nicéville が有効名として使用される.

Papilio milon C. & R. Felder, 1864 は記載を伴わない不適格名で, このタクソンには *Papilio milon* C. & R. Felder, 1865 が適格であるが, 種レベルでは *Papilio anthedon* C. & R. Felder, 1864 が先行するので, 現行の亜種区分に従えば, セラムやアンボンのものが原名亜種 *Graphium anthedon anthedon* となり, スラウエシの亜種が *G. anthedon milon* (C. & Felder, 1865), スラ諸島が *G. anthedon sulaense* (Lathy), ハルマヘラが *G. anthedon dodingense* (Rothschild), オビ島が *G. anthedon crudum* (Rothschild), ブル島が *G. anthedon halesus* (Fruhstorfer) となる. なお, *Graphium sarpedon* の亜種とされることのある *monticolum* (Fruhstorfer) は, 別種として扱うのが望ましいと考える. そうすることで, 自然保護の観点からも *monticolum* が見落とされなくなろう.

Graphium weiskei Ribbe の♂2頭が1990年11月にジャワで得られているが, 偶然持ち込まれたか近くにバタフライファームがあるのかも知れない.

Graphium encelades (Boisduval) の♀は極めて少ないが, 古くスラウエシで得られた標本を検した. Fig. 1 に図示した通り, ♂とはほとんど差異がない.

ジャワの *Papilio demoleus* Linnaeus は数える程しか記録がなかったが, 1996年7月, ジャカルタとスラバヤで3頭の成虫を観察し, 同種と思われる幼虫をミカンの小木で見つけた. スラバヤで採集した1♀は亜種 *malayanus* Wallace であった. 本種はジャワに定着したと考えられる. また, 東ジャワ産の3♂をオーストラリアの業者から得たが, これらは亜種 *libanius* Fruhstorfer であった.

Papilio polytes ab. *alpheios* Fruhstorfer, 1902 は, フィリピン *alphenor* の♀に似たものとして北スラウエシ, ミーナハーサ半島のメナドより記載され, 後に Jordan (1909) により亜種に昇格されたため *Papilio polytes alpheios* Jordan, 1909 として知られる. しかし, Martin (1915) は北スラウエシに *Papilio polytes alcindor* Oberthür も分布するとした. 北スラウエシの *alcindor* の標本は, 塚田・西山 (1980) にもドルドゥオ産の♂が図示され, 最近での最初の確実な記録となっている. *P. polytes* が2種に分割されたのはようやく1971年になってからであり, 北スラウエシには *P. polytes alcindor* と *P. alphenor* が産することとなった. しかし, スラウエシの北方, タラウド島やサンギヘ島には *Papilio alphenor perversus* Rothschild, 1895 が産し, 北スラウエシのメナドから書かれた *alpheios* はこれと区別できないので, *perversus* のシノニムとした. また, スラ諸島から記載された *P. alphenor* の別の亜種, *P. alphenor polycritus* Fruhstorfer はスラウエシ東部のペレン島まで分布する. スラウエシとその周辺のこれら2種の分布図を Fig. 8 にまとめたが, サンギヘ島の *alcindor* はアムステルダム博物館にある1♂のみであり, 確認が必要である. また, スラウエシ東南部のブトゥン島の *alcindor* の記録は Bryk (1930) が知られるのみである.

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